

# The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1910.

## BRAVE WORK IN PORTUGAL.

The Republic has made a brave beginning in Portugal. It has been fighting the nuns and appears to have beaten them, 233 of these pious women having been corralled at the naval arsenal in Lisbon preparatory to their being sent out of the country. The children in the monasteries and convents have been returned to their families. Cardinal Netto and the Bishop of Beja have been driven into exile, and more than one of the religious houses has been sacked by the mob. "Sacred images, altar vessels, priceless missals, gorgeous vestments were smashed or torn and trampled upon with senseless fury, while everything that was regarded as worth stealing was looted. Disgusting acts of ribaldry and defilement were also committed by the mob." This is a description of what was done at one of these places, and it shows the temper of the people who are behind the new government, and either the indisposition or the inability of the government to deal with the conditions responsible for the government. In an interview on Sunday about the religious establishments, the Provisional Minister of Justice, Alfonso Costa, said:

"The solution of the problem of the congregation is not difficult. The government needs only to prevent a continuance of religious settlements, all of which are illegal. The dissolution will occur without trouble, and the confiscation of the property will follow in due course."

"The confiscation of the property will follow in due course." It is explained, of course, that the religious fraternities have been too active in their work, that none of them has been legally authorized since the eighteenth century, that the Jesuits were expelled in 1834, that all the other congregations, male and female, have shared the same fate; but that they have kept on going, and now, we are informed that "the dominant question at the present moment is that of the religious fraternities." The Minister of Justice says that "the confiscation of the property will follow in due course." There ought to be some very rich pickings for the great unwashed, in the circumstances. "Honest John" Patterson, a Pennsylvanian who went down to South Carolina in the days of Reconstruction, would probably say that "there's at least ten years of good stealing" in Portugal. That appears to be what the Minister of Justice is after.

It will be noted that this is not a conflict for the establishment of so-called religious freedom, a fight between different schools of religious believers; but a fight of the mob against the Church, and, incidentally, what the mob and its leaders may be able to pick up. The new government has made a brave beginning. More than two hundred nuns have been captured. "O Liberty! Liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name!"

## SLEMP AND THE COLONEL.

Nearly three months ago, the Ninth district was shaken with the detonations of the report that Colonel Roosevelt would come down to Bristol and boom "Little Bascom" Slem's candidacy. The Republicans howled with delight; their newspapers were filled with columns upon columns of the coming trip; the cuts of Slem were made larger and larger. Issue after issue of these papers was filled with stories of the wonderful feeling which the Colonel had for Little Bascom. How Little Bascom was one of the right hand men of the Colonel in his White House days, and how the Colonel would tell all about Slem and what Slem had done to deserve well of his constituency, and what a statesman Slem is, anyway.

The Colonel wrote Slem a three line letter thanking him for a speech and saying that he was looking forward to being in Bristol just week, and the Slem organs immediately reprinted this as one of the most powerful arguments imaginable for the support of the Republican flag bearer of the Ninth.

The folks down in the Ninth were getting ready to hear a real old-time eulogy of Slem by the former President. They thought the floods of Rooseveltian oratory would be undammed and that adjectives of praise and a regiment of "de-lighteds" would fall from the lips of the Colonel.

Now that the Colonel has come to Bristol and gone, what did he say about Slem?

Here is all he said:

"Now my friends, I have got to go up to Knoxville. I would like awfully well to stay here with you. I was more than glad to come, especially when Mr. Slem asked me to come, because Mr. Slem has a claim upon me that I am more than glad to recognize, for he stood as straight as a string for me and what I said while I was President."

Not a word did he say as to Slem's fitness for the job in Washington; not

a word did he utter about the bills that Slem did or did not—mostly the latter—get through Congress. Did the Colonel request that Slem be sent back? Not a word about that. Did the Colonel deny that Henry Stuart is the right man to elect? Not a word about that.

The Virginian-Pilot well says:

To be damned with such brief and faint praise may satisfy Mr. Slem, but it will scarcely do him as much good with the voters of the Ninth district as he will take harm from the Colonel's fierce attack on Bosses and Bossism; for Slem is the recognized Boss of the Republican party in Virginia, and Roosevelt gave the people of Bristol this to ponder on when the day arrives for them to choose between Stuart and Boss Slem.

"The boss is negation of democracy, and you can't have a republican form of government where the boss flourishes."

If all Slem's endorsements are like that the Colonel gave him, after all the hot air that the Slem organs expended by way of advertisement, unluckily Slem! The crumb that fell from the Colonel's table was infinitesimal. The Colonel knows a loser when he sees one.

## A REPUBLICAN "FUNDAMENTAL."

The Hon. J. P. Van Olinde complains to the local newspaper at Amsterdam that he was refused renomination for the New York Legislature "on the alleged ground that I was a Democrat because I voted for the income tax amendment to the United States Constitution," and to prove that he is "not so much of a Democrat after all," he prints a letter from the Hon. Elihu Root, in which that great Republican are-light says:

"That amendment was simply a matter of national Republican policy. It was recommended to Congress by a Republican President and was voted for by substantially the entire Republican majority in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. It has been favored by every Republican President since Cleveland. The right of the nation to impose such a tax is a fundamental Republican doctrine, for the imposition of an income tax was one of the great Republican measures by which the money was raised to sustain the Union cause in the Civil War."

## TAFT'S SOCIAL CIRCLE.

It is said that "the social colony" at Beverly is not surprised that Mrs. Evans should have made up her mind that she can't rent her house to Mr. Taft next year; that she is the champion of a number of "wealthy and socially important families living at Beverly who resent not being invited into the President's social circle." This story lacks confirmation; but it is a good enough peg on which to hang a few observations. Mr. Taft is not that sort of man. He is not a rich man himself, and has never selected his friends by the size of their bank rolls and the number of automobiles and alarums and yachts and town and country residences they own. Fine frocks and stylish weekends and the latest models of fashionable dogs have a certain attraction for him, doubtless, just as they have for all healthy persons who like to see the elephants go round and round; but he can get along without them.

Simply because he is President is no reason why he should not pick and choose for himself whom he shall invite into his own social circle. The Constitution does not limit his right of choice in such matters; and the Beverly people will believe us when we tell them that if the New Nationalism shall work out according to the original plans and specifications it may be necessary to strip them of some of their peacock feathers to keep the King's pot boiling.

## A PRECEDENT FOR TAYLOR.

Whether Senator Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee will resign his seat in the national legislature in order to make the race for the governorship as the regular Democratic nominee is not yet known, though the famous fiddler-politician has accepted the nomination. There is so far no act of renunciation on his part to indicate that in his race for the governorship he will be unencumbered by the office which he now holds.

If Senator Taylor do resign his seat in Washington, he will give a very rare illustration of what was the frequent political practice in the earlier days of this republic, when in many parts of the United States the State was considered a unit more important than the nation in many respects. In those days, especially in the South, it was no uncommon thing for a member of the Federal Senate to resign in order to serve his State in some other capacity. To-day, the tide has turned, and a seat in the Senate is the goal of ambitious politicians in the different States. In the old days, the Senate was often looked upon as a stepping stone to the governorship, while to-day the governorship is the lower rung of the political ladder.

In the times when States rights was strongest as a political doctrine, the governorship of a State was regarded as an honor much higher than that of United States Senator. The situation in Tennessee at the present is very similar to that in Mississippi in 1851. In that year Gen. John A. Quitman was nominated for governor by the Democrats. For personal reasons, it seemed certain that Quitman would be defeated by Henry B. Foote, the

Whig nominee. Quitman resigned, and Jefferson Davis, then a United States Senator from Mississippi, and one of the leaders of his party in that body, was chosen by the Democrats as their nominee instead of Gen. Quitman. Mr. Davis accepted the nomination and at once resigned his seat in the Senate. Before he finished his canvass of the State, Mr. Davis became ill. He was defeated by Foote, and it is said that his illness was the chief cause.

This was an instance of genuine political sacrifice, though no doubt Mr. Davis felt that he obeyed the clear call of duty. Only the year before that in which the gubernatorial race took place, Mr. Davis had been elected Senator for a full term, and had, therefore, just entered upon his duties. He was chairman of an important committee, he was a statesman of national reputation, he had five years more to serve, with the brighter promise of still greater fame for himself. Realizing all these things, he nevertheless gave up his opportunity in the national legislature, gave himself to his party, and went down in defeat. He was afterwards re-elected, but in his resignation he gave a fine and consistent illustration of his belief that the State of Mississippi had a paramount claim upon him and his services.

## AND STILL THEY COME.

"I have been a Republican since the days of John C. Fremont," says Charles W. Kinney, of Union Springs, New York, in a letter to the Republicans of that region. "I have often said: 'God forgive me if I ever vote the Democratic ticket.' My prayer now is, 'God forgive me if I don't vote it this fall.'"

"It is the duty of Republicans to rise in their might and throttle this would-be usurper and dictator as he throttles the liberties of the people. Not that I love the Republican party less, but I love my country more. Once in power it will cost rivers of blood and immense amounts of money to unseat him. He is figuring for a third term. If successful in that he would manipulate the wires so as to have a fourth term, and then, firmly seated in his saddle, he would defy the people, like Napoleon—issue a general coup d'etat and proclaim himself dictator."

Thousands of Republicans in New York are feeling the same way, and they do not hesitate to say exactly where they stand. This is one of the most encouraging features of the revolution among them, and it is having a fine effect on the sentiment of the country. As a rule, a man's neighbors know what he is better than ignorant spouters thousands of miles away from his immediate influence. It looks as if there will not be very much left of the so-called Progressives in New York after the 8th of next month. Let us pray!

## WOMEN IN THE CHURCH.

The Episcopalians are having a great time at their triennial convention in Cincinnati, and have been doing some very aggressive work. The newspapers report that there have been some signs of "insurgency" in the Church in the West against the Church in the East, the idea being entertained by some of the Westerners that the Atlantic coast has been trying to dominate the Church in vital matters affecting the laws of the Church. A clerical delegate from Minnesota, bearing the good name of Johnson, insisted that the West should be more largely represented in such important committees as those on constitution, canons and Prayer-Book, and it was done. Then another clerical delegate from the West, the Rev. A. A. Morrison, of Oregon, startled the deputies when, according to the report in the New York Sun, "he questioned the acknowledgment in the preamble to the Constitution which was inspired by the late Dr. Huntington, of New York; that the Bible is the word of God." Mr. Morrison said:

"The Scriptures are so full of inaccuracies and contradictions that the proposed preamble would place us in such a position before the scholarly world that it would interfere with men of education entering the ministry and subscribing to our doctrines."

It is said that the Convention will decide this week whether or not there shall be any preamble at all. Some old-fashioned fellows have an idea that if the Bible is not the word of God the whole thing will fall to the ground, and that if a little more attention were given to the spiritual side of the general problem of religion and a little less to the so-called "scholarship" side, the Church might get along just about as well. Some embarrassing incidents have occurred in late years in more than one of the denominations by the respect which they have shown to the discoveries of those given to the art of higher criticism. Only a week or two ago the New York Presbyterians gave their approval to the policy of sending three young sprouts from the theological seminaries as Christian missionaries to Asia, although they had declared their disbelief in the divinity of the Christ they were going out to preach.

These several matters were the subject of discussion on Saturday, but there was still another subject of large interest to many persons outside the pale that received attention. The House of Bishops in answer to the petition of eleven hundred clergymen of the country announced its interpretation of Canon 19, or the "Open Pulpit" canon, adopted at the Convention held in Richmond three years ago, as follows:

"The clause which restricts to the bishop the right to give permission to those who are not ministers of the Church to make addresses in any of our churches on special occasions was not intended to alter and cannot be fairly interpreted as in the least modifying the position of the Church as expressed in the Prayer-Book and ordination, which restricts the ministry to the word and sacraments in our congregations to men who have received episcopal ordination."

That settles it, and in spite of all the liberal constructions that have been placed upon the "Open Pulpit" canon, the Church stands precisely where it has always stood. It is to be expected that the "interpretation" of the Bishops will lead to much discussion; but discussion is a part of active Christian effort, and some day, somehow, somewhere, they will all get together.

The most interesting feature of Saturday's proceedings in the Convention was when the "united offering" of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Church was made, and when the piles upon piles of checks and drafts and bank notes and hard money were counted. It was found that the women of the Church had contributed \$212,110.53. That was nearly \$20,000 more than the offering made at the Convention in Richmond three years ago, and it came from the women, who have not been bothering themselves about canons and preambles and committee appointments and talking, talking, talking, but have been working. The three cents at the end of the most imposing row of figures is the finest speech that has been made, or that will be made in the Convention. They explain, in a sense, how it was done; little by little, from great city congregations and quiet country parishes, from all sorts and conditions of men, and by pious work for a great cause.

Of course, we are only taking a purely secular interest in such matters; they are not within the purview of our work, as some Oregonian cleric might put it; but it is interesting now and then to tell the secular world what the religious world is doing. If we were the Rev. Silas McBee, of the Churchmen, as he has been called recently, we could say some thoughts that almost burn because they breathe so hard; but we are not and Brother McBee will have to do it all by himself. We only hope that he will not forget that on the sixth day of the Convention in Cincinnati, without having said a word in debate or maneuvered for any committee positions, or found any fault with the Bible as the word of God, the women trusted in the security of the extent of nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

## GIVE YOUR MONEY TO YOUR WIFE.

Anton Klinger has resigned from the police force of Chicago, after a service of forty years, and worth \$300,000. He has been a good and efficient officer. When he joined the force he had \$500 and his salary was \$65 the month. He did not squander it; but, living plainly and with wholesome economy, he managed to make both ends meet and to lay by something for his declining years. As a matter of fact, he did nothing of the sort; but his wife is responsible for his notable success, as it was she who managed the Klinger finances. Anton has explained the secret of his success in this way: "Always turn your money over to your wife and invest it in good real estate." That was the way Klinger did it, and that is the way a great many men in Richmond could attain the same success if they would pursue the same policy. The Chicago policeman's salary for the term of forty years, assuming that he never had a raise, amounted to only \$31,200; but his fortune now runs into six figures. If he hadn't given his money to his wife he wouldn't have been worth any more now than thousands of other policemen who have been living under the misapprehension that they knew better how to take care of their own money.

There is a fine moral in this simple story, which is based on a dispatch in the esteemed National Woman's Daily, for salaried men all over the country: "Always turn your money over to your wife." There is only one point that should be guarded, and we would add to the counsel of Klinger, unless your wife plays bridge. In which event, of course, it would be just as well for the men to spend it themselves on poker or other equally elevating activities.

## THE OFFICE-HOLDERS' TRUST.

The Blackstone Courier has worked itself up into a rage nothing short of magnificent, reminding us very much of the famous Ransy Sniffles, in "Georgia Scenes." It will be recalled that a stranger passing near a grove of trees heard a noise of deadly conflict, mingled with groans and imprecations. Convinced that murder was being committed, the stranger invaded the grove, and, to his surprise, he saw Ransy Sniffles alone, striking at an imaginary person with terrible force and losing a tumultuous flow of abusive language. When asked what was the matter, Ransy, who had been insulted that morning without attempting any redress, avowed that he was "showin' how he could have fust."

The Courier is very much in the same position. In defending the office-holders' trust, it makes a great ado about nothing, trying to stir up a fight where there is no fight by saying of those who are honestly and with all their might trying to kill the four proposed amendments to the Virginia Constitution:

"Their vaunted patriotism has a stout, strong string hitched to the other end, and this cord, or rather discord, is the election of next year. They are simply laying their ground plans for next year's campaign. They would like to create a prejudice against all office-holders and then turn it to their good stead when the psychological moment might appear to present itself next year."

In other words, the Courier believes that the papers of Virginia which are opposing these changes in the organic law do so because each has an axe to grind, a local political desire to satisfy, a desire to oust the incumbent and put in his stead some one more favored. The Courier would have the people believe that its contemporaries who oppose these proposed amendments are making the general welfare a shield from behind which to fire the guns of selfish aim and local prejudice.

The indictment of the Courier is not founded in fact. The newspapers which are fighting these changes are

doing so honestly, and the utterances contra of the Courier are idle vapors. The Times-Dispatch has been in the thick of the fight from the start, and will be in the thick of the fight until the end, but it has never for a single minute been actuated by any other motive than a clear view of the public good. It has had no axe to grind, the issue to it is not personal in any way, and it believes that the other newspapers of the State fighting these amendments are actuated by equally sincere concern for the public welfare.

The insinuation that the opponents of the changes are laying plans for "next year's campaign" are untrue as to this paper and untrue as to the others, we believe. The Times-Dispatch is against the fee system and against these four proposed amendments and against the combination of office-holders to support either the fee system or the suggested amendments. We are not trying to create prejudice against the office-holders, but we are trying to arouse an overwhelming sentiment against the governmental evils in which those who benefit unduly by the fee system participate, and we are trying to defeat the wrongful influence which the office-holders, by combining themselves, have exerted and are exerting in behalf of the proposed changes in the Virginia Constitution. We have no plans beyond that.

There is an office-holders' trust, and there can be no argument that there is not. The circular sent broadcast by the commissioners and treasurers' associations a few weeks ago proves that conclusively. The existence of the associations alone is rather striking evidence, and the fact that they are banded together, whatever the causes set forth in their constitutional preamble, is not likely to cause the people to think that these associations have any charitable or social end in view. This office-holding trust is trying by combination to do what the office-holders cannot do individually—make the terms of treasurers and commissioners indefinite. The office-holders wish a monopoly of tenure and power. They are trying to take advantage of the widespread ignorance of and indifference to these changes on the part of the people.

By this sort of talk about "laying plans for future campaigns" and attempted defense of an indefensible combination of public servants, the Courier is simply befuddling the eyes of a few voters, but we believe that when "the tumult and the shouting die" on November 8 we can cast back at the Courier its Scriptural quotation: "For in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird; and all can see and understand the net that is being set to catch the gullible."

Vice-President Sherman will be one of the guests of honor at the banquet of the Knights of Columbus in Chicago to-morrow. Senator Lorimer will be another guest of honor. The Vice-President and the Senator will both have seats at the speakers' table. Lorimer will probably not object. He is not so particular as some folks.

Colonel O. P. Clarke, custodian of the cottage at Mount McGregor, where General Grant died, has cut loose from Stimson and will support Dut for Governor of New York. He predicts the complete overthrow of the Republican party at the election next month. But Stimson is not to blame, except for being weak enough to be used. He ought to be smashed, however, for the company he is keeping.

One of the main objections to the sort of homilies on the duty of men and women to be clean and honest and truthful he is preaching all over the country is that so many other men will think that they can turn the same tricks with the same sort of cards. But it's a loo-loo hand he is playing, and nobody else can play it.

It looks as if the Colonel were welching on the Saratoga game. He denies that he is responsible for anything that happened that the people think should not have happened. Barnes and Woodruff and Sherman are to blame for everything that went wrong. A large part of the present tour in the South has been taken up with explanations of how he didn't do it. As resourceful in covering up his tracks as he is in making them, we should not be surprised if he dropped out altogether just to emphasize his contempt of his accusers.

Surely, there were never such nights anywhere under the starry heavens as the two nights we have had in Richmond since the storm passed on Saturday.

"Dawdling is the besetting sin of some women," says Canon Denton Thompson, of Birmingham, England, "and a dawdling wife soon gets into arrears with her work. The result is disorder, confusion and trouble." But what about the trifling man and the shiftless husband? Isn't it about time the men who preach about the women were trying to work reforms in their own set?

The trustees of Columbia University have played the mischief with that boy Peck, who threatens to "fight for his contractual rights." Esther Quinn will probably be glad to hear that the University has voted to pay the Professor his salary for the remainder of the current college year. If Esther is smart she will have her lawyers garnish the money that is to be paid to Peck.

If Mr. Taft would buy his shoes in Richmond they would not blister his feet.

Has anybody seen Abe Gruber since the Convention at Saratoga?

**Do You Feel This Way?**

Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite, and lay awake at nights unable to sleep? Are you all done, and your stomach too? Has ambition to force ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it, you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy prepared by Dr. R. W. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose advice is given free to all who wish to write him. His great success has come from his wide experience and varied practice.

Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good." Dr. Pierce's medicines are of known composition. Their every ingredient printed on their wrappers. Made from roots without alcohol. Contain no habit-forming drugs. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

# Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

**Over Niagara Falls.**  
Kindly tell me if anybody ever went over Niagara Falls, and what was the date of same.  
W.  
Hundreds of persons have perished in going over Niagara Falls, and the suicidal intent of a number of such suicides are printed each year, and there are no doubt many go over the Falls unthinkingly. No one ever goes over the Falls and lived, except in a barrel, or some other similar contrivance. We have never known of any such success, but one of the first, and most successful, of all was made by Mrs. Taylor, in October, 1901.

**Names for Dormitory.**  
Will you suggest names for a boys' dormitory in an institution? Dormitory has since been given to boys in age from three to ten years.  
E. K.  
Dormitories at institutions are usually named after some prominent person connected with the institution, or some one the institution would like to honor, such as a former benefactor, and to this name the dormitory is given the word "Hall," such as Jones Hall, Green Hall, etc. You should have named the institution. Very few of these dormitories, in their location or surroundings will bring out an appropriate name, such as Ivy Hall, Laurel Dormitories, the Hillside, Brookside Hall, the Meadows, etc. If

this answer will not suggest a name, if you will write again, stating more fully, we will be pleased to try and help you.

**Flow of the River.**  
At what average rate of speed does a river flow?  
H. S.  
A river is said to be sluggish when it flows at the rate of about one mile an hour; ordinarily swift, two miles an hour; and very rapid, five miles an hour; a torrent, six miles an hour.

**Lines for Books.**  
Please print a few verses suitable to be pasted in a book calling the attention of the borrower to the fact that I expect it to be returned.  
W. C. N.  
"If thou art borrowed by a friend,  
Right welcome shall he be  
To read, to study, not to lend,  
But to return to me  
Not that I'm proud of knowledge  
But that I'm proud of my friend's care.  
But books, I find, if often lent,  
Return to me no more."

"My book is one thing, my boot is another; Do not steal the one for fear of the other."

# DUC DE RICHELIEU A GUEST IN NEW YORK

BY LA MAIQUHE DE PONTENROY.  
RICHARD DE RICHELIEU, Duc de Richelieu, who is also Duc de Fronsac and Marquis de Jumilhac, is now in this country on a tour of the States, staying very quietly in New York, without making use of any of his titles, and merely styling himself "Jean de Richelieu," which is one of his patronymics. He is rather short, like his father, the late duke; is thirty-five years of age, and has a strong strain of Hebrew blood in his veins, and is a son of the only American woman who has ever attained sovereign rank abroad, and has shared a European throne; for his mother was Alice Heine, a native of New Orleans, daughter of the great newspaper banker, Michael Heine, and on becoming the widow of the second Duke of Richelieu, she married the present Duke of Richelieu, Prince Albert, from whom she is, however, now parted by a judicial separation.

The dukedom of Richelieu was first created in favor of the great cardinal of that name, who played so prominent a role in the French history of the seventeenth century, and who, at his death, bequeathed the dukedom to his son, the Duke of Richelieu, who is now in this country on a tour of the States, staying very quietly in New York, without making use of any of his titles, and merely styling himself "Jean de Richelieu," which is one of his patronymics. He is rather short, like his father, the late duke; is thirty-five years of age, and has a strong strain of Hebrew blood in his veins, and is a son of the only American woman who has ever attained sovereign rank abroad, and has shared a European throne; for his mother was Alice Heine, a native of New Orleans, daughter of the great newspaper banker, Michael Heine, and on becoming the widow of the second Duke of Richelieu, she married the present Duke of Richelieu, Prince Albert, from whom she is, however, now parted by a judicial separation.

His grandson, who Duke Emmanuel de Richelieu, who, emigrating to Russia at the time of the revolution, was the favorite of Empress Catherine and founded the city of Odessa, where he still resides, occupies a prominent place. At the time of the restoration in France he returned to the country, and became a member of the French Academy at the early age of twenty-four. He was the Duke of Orleans, his long life of eighty-four years was crowded from the time he was born, and he was a soldier, a statesman and as a courtier, and who, although so illiterate, he was a great success. He was a member of the French Academy at the early age of twenty-four. He was the Duke of Orleans, his long life of eighty-four years was crowded from the time he was born, and he was a soldier, a statesman and as a courtier, and who, although so illiterate, he was a great success. He was a member of the French Academy at the early age of twenty-four. 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